

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 4. NO. 20

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 176

IS VEXING PROBLEM

Distribution of Public Documents
Big Job for Bureaus.

Government is Spending Millions of Dollars for Popular Dissemination of Information Through Medium of Printers' Ink.

Washington.—How to insure promptness in the distribution of publications continues to be a vexing problem in many bureaus of the various branches of the government, particularly the departments of agriculture, commerce, interior and labor. These are the departments which publish the greatest number of printed documents for which there is a popular demand. The government is spending millions of dollars on printed bulletins for popular distribution each year, the fund for the dissemination of information through the medium of printer's ink in the department of agriculture alone amounting to more than \$1,000,000.

At the present time all bulletins are sent out by the superintendent of documents of the government printing office. This official's task would be easy and his service most satisfactory if his work were restricted to the sending out of bulletins to large mailing lists, but, according to the law passed by the last congress, he has to take care of all miscellaneous distribution, and all mail requests for bulletins of any kind must be filed by the government printing office.

The effect of this law was efficiency and economy, but chiefs of various bureaus believe that it entails more expense in the end than the original system of direct distribution. When congress made the law, which has been in operation about one year, it did so on the information that at the time bulletins were sent from the government printing office to the individual bureaus and thence mailed out over the country. Because of the fact that the government printing office is near the Union station it was figured that a saving in transportation could be effected if the bureaus would refer their requests for bulletins to the superintendent of documents and

becoming harder and harder to disseminate the vast amount of information which Uncle Sam is spending millions of dollars to gather.

AMERICAN WOODS GO TO ORIENT

Recent statistics indicate a marked increase in exports of lumber from the United States to the Orient. More than a quarter of a million feet of American woods are reported as being used in Samoa, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

Heretofore, it is said, raw materials have been made up into finished articles in the United States, almost without exception, and exported as such. With the discovery by American manufacturers in the Philippines that they could import United States woods and make them up with profit there, wood-using factories were built. Pacific coast woods, in consequence, are in many cases taking the place of the native woods with such picturesque names as aptoa, teak, narra, and yacal.

Douglas fir, according to the information collected by the forest service, is the principal wood exported from this country. It is said to be the favorite wood among insular manufacturers for flooring, ceiling, siding, cornices, shelving, finish, and boat work. Makers of furniture demand California redwood and sugar pine, southern quarter-sawn oak, cypress, mahogany, and western white pine. Four woods, principally conifers and oaks, go into the construction of boats; for framing parts, masts, spars, interior trim, planting, boat crooks and tiller handles. Meat blocks are made from sugar maple, which with sycamore supplies the entire demand in the United States. Wagon felloes are made of white oak, and other parts of vehicles are manufactured from high grades of white ash and white oak.

HE CAME BACK.

Representative Ben Johnson, chairman of the District of Columbia committee of the house, was aroused from sleep at three o'clock the other morning by the ringing of the electric door bell. Being alone in the house, Mr. Johnson had to answer. Poking his head out of a second story window, he asked:

"What is it?"
"A telegram," came the plaintive cry of a messenger boy.
"Read it," said the congressman.
The telegram was from a constituent asking Mr. Johnson who is going to be recommended for postmaster at Pennsylvania, where the present incumbent has 18 more months to serve.
"Take it back to the office; I can't come down for it,"
Mr. Johnson returned to his bed and went to sleep. About five o'clock the bell rang again.
"What is it?" he shouted.
"You didn't sign for the telegram," said the boy.
What Mr. Johnson said would not do to print.

DANIELS RIDES IN COAL TRUCK.

There was some mistake in placing an order for a cab to take Secretary Josephus Daniels of the navy department to hear President Wilson deliver his message on Mexico to congress. At ten minutes before time for the message no taxicab appeared.

Mr. Daniels and his secretary, Howard A. Banks, stood on Pennsylvania avenue waiting. It was too late to take a street car. Two minutes later Secretary Daniels and Mr. Banks, seated by the driver, were going up Pennsylvania avenue as fast as the law would allow, in a big truck used to haul coal for the navy department. Mr. Daniels, seeing U. S. N. on the truck, hid behind the driver, jumped in, and told him to "beat it" for the capital.

"I am the secretary of the navy, and have authority to press any of our vehicles into service," was the order the driver got.

NEW POSTMASTER LIST BIG.

In the 176 days, including Sundays and holidays, since postmaster General Burleson assumed the duties of his office, he, among other things, has appointed 5,765 postmasters. This makes his average something over 32 a day. Of the total number, 2,203 were presidential postmasters, who receive in excess of \$1,000 a year salary, and whose appointment must be confirmed by the senate. The remainder, 3,562, are postmasters of the fourth class, named either as a result of civil service examinations or after personal investigations by postoffice inspectors.

First Assistant Roper the other day reported to Mr. Burleson that the appointment work was up to date, all cases having been settled in which the department has the necessary data upon which to base affirmative action.

FOUR BILLION CARDS.

Four billion postal cards will be required by the postoffice department during the next four years, and Postmaster General Burleson recently asked for sealed proposals for furnishing that number. The contract now is held by the government printing office, but previously was executed by a private printing concern.

The postoffice department supplies the plates from which the cards are printed, and it may change them at any time. Engravers now are working upon a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, which is to be substituted for that of William McKinley on the new issue.

S. M. R. HURT TO THE VOTERS OF MORGAN COUNTY:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I hereby wish to thank you for your loyal and hearty support in the August primary election; and, also would impress upon your minds the fact that the November election is near at hand. There is a deluge of all kinds of election lies going the rounds against me—lies for political purposes, as usual. Look into, investigate carefully, my character and qualifications; and, if I am the right man for County Attorney, vote for me. I have lived in your midst as a citizen of Morgan county for nearly five years, and expect to spend the rest of my days in old Morgan, the home of my choice.

Very truly,
S. M. R. HURT.

PROGRAMME TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION STACY FORK SCHOOL HOUSE

FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1913

Educational Division No. 3.

Welcome Address
Educational Progress

Relation of Teacher to Parent

Reading

Geography (Method of teaching primary)

History (Chief aim in teaching)

Arithmetic (Method of teaching to beginners)

Language (How to teach in 3d grade)

Writing (Method of teaching)

Method of teaching Civil Government

Recitation

Spelling (How assign, study and recite)

Necessity of System in School

Purpose of Nature Study in School

Recitation

How study the health conditions of the community

and show what the school may do to improve them

How may the school aid in stamping out typhoid

Value of studying Grammar in Public Schools

Dinner on the ground and everybody invited. Instrumental music by experts.

John M. Lykins, V. P.

Morton Cisco, Sec.

H. F. Bays, L. B. Wells, Committee.

J. DUDLEY LYKINS,

Of West Liberty, Announces for
Circuit Court Clerk.

To My Many Friends of Morgan
county:

I take this method of announcing that if I live and nothing unforeseen prevents me from doing so, I intend to make the race next time for the office of Clerk of the Morgan Circuit Court. I do this after I have been solicited to do so by a goodly number of the very best citizens of the county.

All who know me know that I am now, and have been for more than 20 years, a cripple, having had chronic rheumatism all this time, which renders me unable to work on a farm, or other like employment, as the best people who live do, but I am unspeakably thankful to God that I am able to do the work for the people in the office to which I aspire, and as this work has to be done by some one, why not let me do it who can not make a living any other way? I want my friends everywhere to think about this matter seriously, and I desire to thank them in advance for any and all favors they may do for me in this matter.

With the best and kindest regards for one and all, I am

Very respectfully yours,
J. DUDLEY LYKINS.

A Correction.

The deal by which I intended to sell my business did not go through, and I will continue in business at the same old stand with a complete stock of groceries, hardware, etc.

HENRY COLE.

USE THE COLUMNS OF THE
COURIER TO TELL THE PEOPLE
WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL.

For fullness resulting from constipation use Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets.

After taking Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets children ask for "more candy."

School Notes.

By Arnold H. Webb.

Six weeks of the West Liberty High School have passed and under the skillful management of the Principal, H. C. Wilson, and with the faithful efforts of all the teachers, the school seems to be getting better all time. Between teachers and principal is perfect harmony and good will. All parties are willing to do his or her utmost to make the school a success. We consider it to be a duty and a pleasure to sacrifice our own good comforts and feelings if the good of the school demands it. With this co-operation I do not see why this should not be the most successful year of the school. We are raising the standard of promotion and watching the doors out of which the graduates go as we have never done before. Efficiency is our motto, and to help the boys and girls is our aim, and if parents will come up with their end of the line great things will be done for the future citizens.

Parents, if you are not awake already, awake at once! Ignorance is a crime, and the punishment is being inflicted, sharp and severe, every day of your lives. If your child grows up in ignorance, you are the one in fault, but your child will pay the penalty. You will see your boy go to swell the already full corps of common laborers, the poorest paid men in the world. Give them a chance to do something for themselves, and their success will gladden your hearts as the sun of life is going down.

We propose to do something, not only for West Liberty, but for the teachers and children of Morgan county. After Christmas a Normal Department will be organized to offer courses for both State and County Certificates. You can come here as cheap as you can go anywhere, and the standard of work will be as high as in any adjoining county. West Liberty is as clean a town as there is in Kentucky, and churches and Sunday Schools welcome the Normal students to their services.

Morgan county schools should prepare Morgan county teachers as far as they are able, and when you have exhausted our course, then you will be prepared to enter and do first-class work in any institution in the State.

Teachers and parents of Morgan should be patriotic enough to support their home school at least as long as their home school is as good as those elsewhere.

The Institute.

We have not the space and the time to give to the institute as we would have liked as our force is unusually busy with work that must be finished in a given time. The institute, under the instruction of Prof. R. S. Eubank, editor of the Southern School, Lexington, was one of the most successful ever held in the county. Below are the resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS

Be it Resolved by the Teachers of Morgan county, in Institute Assembled:

1. That we extend our sincere thanks and gratitude to the people of West Liberty for their kindness and hospitality shown us during this week of the institute.

2. That we as teachers heartily appreciate and endorse the work and efforts of Superintendent T. N. Barker, in the administration of his duties as Superintendent of the public schools.

3. That we extend to Bernard Whitt, our secretary, and to Mrs. Hattie Moore, our musician, our sincere thanks for the respective services performed by each during this week of the institute.

4. That we enthusiastically appreciate the work of Prof. R. S. Eubank in conducting this institute, and we hereby resolve to send for me to take the matter of teaching in our respective schools. And further, we now

respectfully ask and request that the incoming county superintendent will, if possible, secure the services of Prof. Eubank as instructor for our institute next year.

5. That we as teachers hereby resolve that, so far as lies within our power, to enforce the present compulsory school law, and that we recommend to the next General Assembly that it be so amended as to give it efficiency, and so as to include all pupil children between the ages of 7 and 16 years, both inclusive. That we, as a body of teachers, demand of our present and incoming county officials that the compulsory school law be strictly enforced.

6. That we recommend to the incoming Superintendent the consolidation of schools as far as possible and practicable, and provision for the necessary transportation of the pupils to and from the schools.

7. We recommend that the next General Assembly amend section 4501 of the Kentucky Statutes (Carroll's Edition of 1909) with reference to county certificates so that the qualifications requisite for a first-class certificate shall be equivalent to a two years course in an approved High School, and that the second- and third-class certificates be abolished.

8. That the LICKING VALLEY COURIER be furnished with a copy of these resolutions with request that it publish the same; and that the secretary of this institute furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Educational Committee of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

A. N. Cisco, C. E. Clark, Bernard Whitt, H. F. Bays, J. M. Lykins, J. M. Perry, Committee on Resolutions.

"Bull Moose" Writes.

Davenport, Okla., Oct. 3, 1913.
Capt. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

My Dear Captain:—This is Saturday and I am at leisure, with time dragging heavily on my hands, for it is too wet and the rain is falling too fast for me to go to Deep Fork to shoot ducks, as a bunch of us had planned to do, and I must take my spite out on some one, so here goes for a little talk with you.

I have been here long enough to become "initiated" into the varied manners and customs of the "Boomers," and to know something of their likes and dislikes, and I find it here as in many other places—merit only counts. If one attends to his own affairs and tries to make good in whatever calling that is respectable, this people readily lends him the glad and helping hand. We have been teaching exactly one month, and the patrons seem as well pleased with our effort as in any place we ever pitched our tent before. No one is knocking, but every one is pushing, and we find it a pleasure to teach here. Our school house is a large seven room brick, two stories high, with an excellent auditorium with a two-foot-high stage, finished in real workmanlike style, the whole costing \$10,000.00. In addition to the other seven rooms it has a small one for the principal's office where "yours truly" holds undisputed sway.

The school had been trying to run a four year's High School course, but it was not satisfactory, for the teaching force did not warrant the required work for a four year's course. I took the matter up with the local board and caused them to see that a shorter course would be better than the old arrangement, for the reason that we could do the short course well, while the four year's work was impossible with only four teachers. The local board very readily saw the wisdom of my argument, and consented for me to take the matter of teaching in our respective schools. And further, we now

ent and work out a course of study that we could get credit in the State Normal Schools for without examination. The result was that I went to Oklahoma City and had a conference with the State Superintendent, R. H. Wilson—a former Kentuckian—and we reviewed the matter and came to the conclusion that a well done two year's course was all this faculty could do, and Superintendent Wilson advised me to take the matter up with our County Superintendent, P. G. Rawdon, and work out a course in accordance with the State School course. I then went to Chandler, the county seat, and had a talk with Supt. Rawdon resulting in the arranging of a two year's High School course which we are working out now to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. Supt. Rawdon seems well pleased with our work, and has been to see us once and left the assurance that he would come again and stay at least three or four days with us. He said he was real glad to welcome us to his county to join in his school work, and was anxious for us to become a fixture here.

So far we have not heard of a single kick of any kind whatever. The chairman of the board of trustees was reviewing the matter with me yesterday after school and he said he never saw it so pleasant here before; that he had not heard of a single objection of any kind whatever.

Now, I guess I have told you about all you want to hear from me just now, unless there is some money in it, so here goes on that score.

You remember my promise that I would want you to do some printing for me when I got things going here, and you said I would forget it. Now see if I have, I want five hundred letter heads, with envelopes, with my card on both letter heads and envelopes. I want a duplicate of the printing on this letter head with the change from West Liberty High School to Davenport High School. I am enclosing herewith a slip of paper on which I have offered a suggestive style but, I know you understand better what it should be when I give you the skeleton, and I leave the "weatherboarding" for you to do as you think best. Make me a good, decent letter head, script type on the letter heads and print type on the envelopes.

Now, if I ever hear from you I am pretty apt to write again, but if you never answer I will always know you owe me a letter.

Please make the letter heads and envelopes and send them to me together with the bill and I will try to borrow the money to remit for same. Select a good quality of white paper for the work and put it up according to your custom of good workmanship and I will be glad to get it.

I guess this is about all this time; write me at your leisure, and always know that I am forever your grateful friend and fraternal brother,

Respectfully,
NOAH CISCO.

A Card.

It has been reported in some parts of the county that I will not support all of the democratic nominees. This is a lie out of the whole cloth, hatched and circulated for the purpose of injuring my successful opponent, H. C. Combs, in his race for jailer. I am for every nominee on the ticket, from State Senator down, and I am as anxious to see Heziah Combs elected jailer as I am to see any other man elected.

G. W. STACY.

BIRTHS.

Born, on the 14th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Archibald, a girl.

On the 15th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, of Neal Valley, twin boys.

On the 18th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Minor, of Canal City, an 8 1/2 pound boy. Mother and child are reported George R. doing well.



Director Harris of Census Bureau.

he should mail them direct to the applicants. The theory of the practice which was outlined and on which the law governing the present method of distribution is based was good, but its working out has proved defective in many instances.

Director William J. Harris of the bureau of the census had his attention called to defects in the present method a few weeks after coming into office. A correspondent wrote to Director Harris requesting that a summary of the latest agricultural statistics be mailed him. A form letter was written in the census office to the applicant for information, saying that the request had been referred to the superintendent of documents, and that the bulletin containing the statistics would be mailed from the government printing office. The information was wanted in a hurry; the correspondent waited five days, then wrote to the superintendent of documents stating that Director Harris had written saying that the bulletin would be mailed from the printing office. A polite request was made of the superintendent of documents to hurry the information, as the time for completing the article in which the statistics were to be included was growing very short. The superintendent of documents then sent a form post card to the correspondent, saying that his letter had been referred to the director of the census. The correspondent, whose patience was almost worn out by this time, having expected the information in one or two days at the most after his original request was made, brought the matter to the attention of Director Harris, who was surprised that the road tape created by the present law makes prompt distribution of public documents almost impossible, providing the request for them comes by mail. On personal application a document will be furnished immediately, but only those people living in Washington can have the benefit of this prompt service.

Hundreds of cases similar to the one which has just been outlined occur every month in the departments, and, according to chiefs of bureaus, it is

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.
Issued Thursday by
The Morgan County Publishing Co.
Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.
All communications should be addressed to the Editor.
Entered as second class matter
April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West
Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
3, 1879.
H. G. COTTE, Editor.



Democratic Ticket.

For State Senator,
CHAS. D. ARNETT.
For Representative,
E. F. CECIL.
For County Judge,
S. S. DENNIS.
For County Attorney,
S. M. R. HURT.
For County Court Clerk,
REN F. NICKELL.
For County Superintendent,
JAMES W. DAVIS.
For Sheriff,
L. A. LYKINS.
For Jailor,
H. C. COMBS.
For Assessor,
A. O. PEYTON.
For Surveyor,
M. P. TURNER.
For Coroner,
OLLIE B. NICKELL.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st district—James R. Day,
2nd district—J. M. Carpenter,
3rd district—J. M. G. Veldop,
4th district—B. F. Blackenship,
5th district—W. C. Taulbee,
6th district—T. S. M. Gable,
7th district—D. M. Cox,
8th district—A. J. Farley.
CONSTABLES.
1st district—Martin Mannin,
2nd district—W. E. Bentley,
3rd district—W. J. Giffins,
4th district—G. Wolfenbarger,
5th district—Dance Perry.

Down with the vote seller.
Give us clean elections.

How about the good roads
days? Are the people going to
take an interest and join hands
in fighting the "mud-demon"?
The heaviest tax the people of
Morgan county pay is the mud
tax.

A man who will deliberately
sell his vote, receive therefor a
stipulation in dollars and cents,
will for a sufficient sum of money
apply the torch to your dwelling,
harm or store; he can be bribed
to poison your stock or even your
family; for dollars and cents he
will bear false witness against
you and swear your life or your
liberty away. The vote seller is
a dangerous person who ought
not to be allowed to exercise the
right of suffrage. If a man(?)
barters his sacred right of suf-
frage he ought to be fined heavily,
sent to jail and disfranchised
forever. The elective franchise
is too sacred a thing to be bought
and sold. A purchased vote
goes as far and counts as much
toward the election of a candi-
date as an incorruptible vote.
So long as men can buy their
way into office that long will we
be misgoverned. The fullest
penalties of the law should be
meted out to both seller and
buyer.

FREE ADVERTISING.

"We wish to call special atten-
tion to our Magazine Section in
this issue of the Herald. As one
enthusiastic reader of the Her-
ald remarked: 'It alone is worth
the price you charge for the pa-
per, and I don't see how you do
it.' Well, we do it, and we are
glad that we can.

There are number of good
stories in the Magazine, besides
a department devoted entirely to
the latest fashions for women.
This feature of the Magazine is
becoming more and more popu-
lar with our lady readers. Haz-
ard Herald."

Considering all things, neither

do we see how the Herald can af-
ford to send out the magazine
section. The COURIER tell for
that scheme about two years ago.
The magazine was furnished to
us absolutely free, but one day
we figured up the amount of ad-
vertising it carried and found
that, at our rates, we were giv-
ing away more than one hundred
dollars a month in advertising
space. We dropped the maga-
zine section "instantly." The
"free" things offered the coun-
try newspaper usually have a
"joker" in them that calls for
more outlay in space than the ar-
ticle is worth. And because the
country publishers fall so easily
for these scheme it is hard to sell
space to legitimate advertisers.

HEAR AND HEED.

Below you will find a warning
from the Game and Fish Warden
of Morgan county, which is both
timely and good. The reckless,
almost wanton, destruction of
fish and game in Kentucky has
depleted our fields, forests and
streams to the extent that the
sport to be had is no longer
worth while. Time was when
game was plentiful and fish were
to be had for the taking. That
time is no more, but if the offi-
cers, whose duty it is to see that
the law is enforced, are diligent
in the discharge of their duty
that time will come again.

If every good citizen will aid
the wardens in running down
the violators of the laws and fur-
nish willingly and freely any in-
formation they may possess that
will lead to arrest and conviction,
we may yet live to see the day
when Kentucky will again fur-
nish true sport for the true
sportsman.

The COURIER suggests that the
wardens organize, or cause to
be organized, fish and game
protection clubs in all parts of
the county and in this way awak-
en the people to a sense of their
duty.

WARNING TO HUNTERS.

Those persons who are hunt-
ing without license, and those
who are continuing to hunt squir-
rels since the 15th of September,
and those who are shooting quail,
young and old, all, seem not to
know that their actions are be-
ing carefully noted by watchers
in all parts of the county, and
that they will mostly all be in-
dicted at the November term of
court and promptly fined not less
than \$10 and from that to \$50
for each and every offense.

While I have quiet watchers on
the lookout in the county, whose
names I have promised not to re-
veal and shall not reveal, I feel
that I ought to warn every one
so that he may consider the
"mess" he is most likely to get
into, and may cease hunting at
all until the opening of the game
season on the 15th of November,
and then procure the proper li-
cense duly authorizing him to
hunt. Any person who has time
to hunt ought to be able to pay
one dollar for a hunting license
and thus avoid the probability of
having to pay a large fine and a
lot of costs.

So be wise and take warning.
I intend to treat all alike. You
must obey the law.

To my watchers I will say, you
need not fear having your names
revealed. Keep on sending me
the names of the offenders just
as you have been, and don't for-
get to send the names of the
witnesses in each case so I can
have them summoned before the
November grand jury. Don't
send the names of women or lit-
tle boys if you can possibly se-
cure the names of men or larger
boys. But send the names of
some witness, even though it has
to be a woman or a boy.

Another point: Don't put your
names on the outside of the en-
velopes any more. Just send
your letter in a plain envelope,
then no one can know who sends
the letters.

Remember, I will see that you
get one-half of the fine in each
case you report to me when the
fine is collected. Just be patient.
I will hand it to you quietly
whenever collected.

Also, any good citizen, wheth-
er he is one of my watchers or not,
who furnishes me information
that shall result in an indictment
and fine, will be paid in secret
the half of the fine due the in-

former, when collected; and your
names shall be religiously kept
secret if you so desire. Remem-
ber always to give the names of
witnesses. Use plain envelopes.
Thanking those who have help-
ed me so far, I am,

JOHN M. PERRY,
Game & Fish Warden.
Blaze, Ky.

TAX LAWS IN KY. CAUSES EVASION

Present Unsatisfactory Laws
Responsible for Small
Returns

Retard Development and Lower Stand-
ard of Integrity—Efforts To Secure
a Better System of Taxation Has
Been Persistent for Fifteen Years.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special)—The ef-
forts to secure a better system of tax-
ation for Kentucky have been per-
sistent for fifteen years but owing to
the ironclad restrictions in the state
constitution it is exceedingly difficult
to secure any change.

Tax commissions have repeatedly
been appointed by authority of the
legislature and these commissions
have unanimously condemned the gen-
eral property tax which was adopted
by the last constitutional convention
and as the law is constitutional it has
been impossible for the legislature
alone to repeal it.

However, the last general assembly
undertook to amend the constitution
as provided by law and this amend-
ment will have to be ratified by the
people at the November election and
if it fails to carry it cannot be voted
on again for another five years.

The effect of the present law is to
drive people and money from the state
and to prevent other people and money
from coming in and building up our
industries.

This is how the general property
tax is regarded by outsiders as indi-
cated in a report of a commission ap-
pointed in another state and it ap-
plies in all respects to our present
tax system.

"The personal property tax is a
farce. It falls inevitably upon the
comparatively few who are caught.
The burden it imposes upon produc-
tion is out of all proportion to the
revenue it produces.

"Year after year state and local as-
sessing boards have denounced it as
impracticable in its workings and in-
just in its results. These recom-
mendations have for the most part
passed unheeded or have led to in-
effective attempts to bolster up the
law. It is time the situation was
faced squarely, and the tax in its
present form abolished.

"So far as the personal property
tax attempts to reach intangible forms
of wealth, its administration is so
comical as to have become a byword.
"Such a method of collecting
revenue would be a serious menace
to democratic institutions were it not
so generally recognized as a howling
farce.

"But it is not a farce to those who
are fully assessed. These are chiefly
the widows and orphans who are
caught when their property is listed
in the probate court, farmers, retail
merchants and others, incorporated or
unincorporated, with stocks of goods,
and the small investors who are not
skillful enough to make non-taxable
investments."

The state referred to has changed
its tax system and already the receipts
from taxation have increased enor-
mously and the peculiar effect of it
has been to lower the taxes on land
and improvements by securing a great
revenue from personal property
which had formerly produced little or
no return.

Kentucky must increase its revenues
to keep its schools and public in-
stitutions and it would be manifestly
unfair to make the property tax
paying taxes sustain this added bur-
den, but under the present law there
is no other recourse.

If the amendment carries and the
legislature is empowered to classify
property so as to bring under the as-
sessor's scrutiny the vast amount of
personal property now escaping tax-
ation the revenues can be increased
and taxes on lands and houses dimi-
nished and what is more important
than all we will be able to develop our
resources, maintain our population and
attract capital and people who will
help to build up the state.

Ohio has recently changed its tax
laws and has already been benefited
and Tennessee is about to renounce
the general property tax. Other
states have either long since abolished
it or are preparing to do so.

The present system in Kentucky was
popular when the country was young
and wealth largely confined to real
estate which could not be hidden.

Wealth is now largely in personal
securities which the assessor can not
locate and in consequence this class of
property escapes almost entirely.

Can we afford to neglect this great
question and yet hope to compete with
neighboring states which are less fa-
vored than ours naturally but have
the advantage of cheap money and low
taxes?

If the amendment fails to carry the
next census will show that Kentucky
has moved down another peg or so in
its standing among the states and
there at present paying taxes will in-
evitably have to pay more on the
same property while others will es-
cape by hiding their personal property
from the assessors.

UNJUST TAX LAW IN KENTUCKY

How Unsatisfactory the Pres-
ent Tax System Works
in This State

Most Unequal System Ever Devised
and Most of the Progressive States
Have Abolished the Plan Used in
Kentucky.

The present state constitution of
Kentucky provides that "Taxes shall
be uniform on all kinds of property,"
and on the surface this seems to be
so fair the average thinker can find
no fault with it.

In practice, however, it has been
found to be the most unequal tax sys-
tem ever devised, and most of the pro-
gressive states have abolished the plan.

Its inequalities and unfairness may
be seen from the way it discriminates
in certain classes of property and ex-
plains why Kentucky seems to have
so little intangible wealth as com-
pared with other states.

For instance, cash in savings banks
draws only three per cent interest,
gold-edge bonds pay four per cent, real
estate notes six per cent, stock in
some foreign corporations ten per cent,
while the tax on all is the same for
state purposes, but varies for county
and city purposes according to the lo-
cation.

Thus where the income is only 5
per cent and the taxes 2 1/2 per cent
it leaves the owner only 1 1/2 per cent
interest, and where the income is 10
per cent and the taxes 2 1/2 per cent
the interest is 7 1/2 per cent. In this
uniform?

In some counties land is assessed
at 20 per cent of its value, in others 50
per cent, and in others 70 per cent.
The state tax is the same in all the
counties. Is this uniform?

If an honest farmer lists his prop-
erty at its fair value and his un-
scrupulous neighbor puts a lower value
on his property the former pays more
than his share, while the latter pays
less.

If the state board of equalization
raises the entire list for that county,
the honest man pays on property he
doesn't own, and yet our law is sup-
posed to be uniform.

That the personally owned by citi-
zens of Kentucky is vastly more than
is listed for taxation is a well-es-
tablished fact, but the tax receipts don't
show it.

In fact, certain classes of
property, such as stocks, bonds, notes
and cash have almost disappeared from
the tax rolls, and these evidences of
wealth are steadily increasing each year.

If the present system is allowed to
remain in force, it will result, as it has
in other states, in almost all kinds of
personally disappearing from the as-
sessor's books, and lands and houses
which can not be hid or moved will
have to bear the chief burden.

It has been so in every state where
the "general property tax" has been
the plan on which property was taxed,
and most of the states have been wise
enough to get rid of such an unequal
and unfair system.

The Ohio state tax commission, in
its 1908 report on the operation of the
"general property tax," says:

"It is a failure for purposes of re-
venue or equality. Perhaps not 5 per
cent of intangible property is listed.
It punishes the honest. It rewards the
dishonest. It frequently results in
double taxation and lowers the stand-
ard of integrity."

The entire revenue of the state of
Kentucky is about \$7,000,000, while
Michigan, with about the same area
and population, receives \$11,000,000
from taxes, only a small proportion of
which is paid on land.

In Pennsylvania there is no state
tax on farms or homes.

There are 7,000,000 acres of im-
proved farm lands in Kentucky and
yet vast quantities of farm products
have to be imported.

There are about twenty-five thou-
sand square miles of coal lands in
Kentucky, and yet we buy millions of
tons of coal from Pennsylvania, West
Virginia, Indiana and Tennessee.

Kentucky raises thirty-eight per
cent of the tobacco crop of the United
States and manufactures only three
per cent of it.

These are significant facts and our
people should consider them.

There may be other causes for our
lack of progress but it is an estab-
lished fact that no state has ever
prospered under the general property
tax and it is also known that this de-
plorable system of taxation has always
driven out capital, retarded develop-
ment and caused untold losses in popu-
lation.

The last general assembly passed
an act amending the state constitu-
tion so as to permit future legislation
on taxation which will go far towards
remedying the evils and it is the duty
of every citizen in the state to vote
for the amendment at the November
election. If it is not ratified at that
time it will be impossible to vote on
the question for another five years
and it has been delayed too long al-
ready. It is time for us to wake up
and get in line with other progressive
states. Vote for the constitutional
amendment at the November election

Retort Courteous.

"My son Willie tells me that you
threatened to box his ears yesterday.
Miss Tooter," said the irate parent,
calling upon the school mistress, "and
I have come in to say to you that if
you ever—" "Don't worry, Mr. Mar-
rowvint," said Miss Tooter, graciously.
"I'm not at all likely to do it. The in-
sult has been through all the depart-
ment stores in town, and he can't find
a box big enough for the purpose!"—
Harper's Weekly.

At the People's Store!

Our line is now practically complete in every department.
Our new Fall goods opened up to our entire satisfaction. Nev-
er before have we been as well prepared to give you as

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for the money as we are today. We will tell you the secret of
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tress Goods and Trimmings. We are headquarters for flour, feed, hardware, iron,
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South Bound.		Time Table No. 8.		North Bound.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lv. Daily Lv. Daily Lv. Sun- day ex-Sunday day only		STATIONS		Arr. Daily Arr. Daily Arr. Sun- day ex-Sunday day only	
7:20 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	Morehead	8:17 a.m.	8:50 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
7:25 "	8:20 "	Clearfield	8:22 "	8:55 "	8:27 "
7:30 "	8:25 "	Summit	8:27 "	9:00 "	8:32 "
7:35 "	8:30 "	Lick Fork	8:32 "	9:05 "	8:37 "
7:40 "	8:35 "	Paragon	8:37 "	9:10 "	8:42 "
7:45 "	8:40 "	Upper Lick	8:42 "	9:15 "	8:47 "
7:50 "	8:45 "	Craney	8:47 "	9:20 "	8:52 "
7:55 "	8:50 "	Pretty Branch	8:52 "	9:25 "	8:57 "
8:00 "	8:55 "	Line Kln	8:57 "	9:30 "	9:02 "
8:05 "	9:00 "	Buckel	9:02 "	9:35 "	9:07 "
8:10 "	9:05 "	Blair's Mill	9:07 "	9:40 "	9:12 "
8:15 "	9:10 "	Wigley	9:12 "	9:45 "	9:17 "
8:20 "	9:15 "	Redwine	9:17 "	9:50 "	9:22 "
8:25 "	9:20 "		9:22 "	9:55 "	9:27 "
Arr. Daily Arr. Daily Arr. Sun- day ex-Sunday day only				Lv. Daily Lv. Daily Lv. Sun- day ex-Sunday day only	

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Reform in the First

By BRAND WHITLOCK

AUTHOR OF "THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT," "HER INFANT VARIETY," "THE HAPPY AVERAGE," "THE TURN OF THE BALANCE," ETC., ETC.

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THE senatorial convention in the first district was held at 10 o'clock, in a dingy little hall in lower Clark street, lighted by windows of long uncurtained panes that looked like the eyes of a giant. The room was crowded with delegates, some of whom were seated at long tables, while others stood in groups, talking and smoking. The atmosphere was one of intense interest and activity. The delegates were dressed in formal attire, and the room was filled with the sound of voices and the smell of cigars. The convention was held in a room that had been used for many years as a meeting place for the district. The room was small and crowded, but the delegates seemed to be comfortable. The convention was held in a room that had been used for many years as a meeting place for the district. The room was small and crowded, but the delegates seemed to be comfortable. The convention was held in a room that had been used for many years as a meeting place for the district. The room was small and crowded, but the delegates seemed to be comfortable.

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gray wall of the little hall on lower Clark street this morning, the whole campaign flashed before him, just as the events of a lifetime are said in books to flash before the mind of a drowning man. He recalled every vivid detail of the call Baldwin had made upon him, how he entered his private office without troubling the clerk, plucked off his straw hat with his youthful hand of blue, and laughed out, "John, my boy, how are you? Not, isn't it?" He could see Baldwin as he sat in the solid oak chair that stood intimately beside his roll-top desk, fanning his reddish face with the hat, which had impressed a broad red band on his forehead. Underwood had been glad enough to close "Cooley on Taxation" and receive his chair to face Baldwin, just as if he had been a client, for Baldwin was the most important politician who had ever called upon him professionally.

He knew Baldwin had come with some practical proposition, and when the lobbyist suggested that he was too respectable, and would run better in some residence district, that the boys looked upon him as a reformer, and that the silk stockings were not practical enough to help him, Underwood had felt that at last it was coming. It was simple enough. Baldwin had been talking that very morning about Underwood's candidature to Mr. Wood of the Metropolitan Motor System, and to Mr. Peabody, president of the Gas Company, and they had been very much interested. They had an anxiety to see good men nominated that year for they had large business interests that were more or less affected by legislation, and had feared they would have to settle on Conway. Conway had experience in legislative matters, and had been friendly enough in the city council, yet they felt they could hardly trust him—how was such a traitor, and in such things, Baldwin blandly assured Underwood, they had to depend upon a man's honor alone, and so they had sent Baldwin to suggest that Underwood meet them at luncheon, and talk matters over. Baldwin, with his love of ease and luxury, had preferred a dinner over at the Cardinal's in the evening, but Mr. Peabody had something on hand with the trustees of his church and couldn't meet them then. Baldwin had taken out his watch at this point, with the air of a man who suddenly remembers some important engagement—the details all came back with a fidelity that was painful—and stood awaiting Underwood's reply, with the open watch ticking impatiently in his palm.

Of course, Underwood had understood—and he wished ardently to be nominated and elected. He could see himself swinging idly in a big chair behind a walnut desk in the senate chamber, just as an actor sees himself, with an artist's ecstatic, half-frightened gasp, in some new part he is about to study. The position would give him much importance, he would be riding back and forth between Chicago and Springfield on a pass. It would be so pleasant to be addressed as senator, to be consulted, to head delegations in state conventions and cast the solid vote for any one he pleased; besides, it would be a good training for Washington, he could practice in oratory and parliamentary law just as he practiced on friendly papers over in the criminal court when his father influenced some judge to appoint him to defend an indigent prisoner. It meant only one little word, he could be wary of promises. His heart had expanded, he had turned half around in his chair to face Baldwin, when suddenly the reformer with him rose to object, pointed to his watch, rehearsed the speech on the "Tendencies of Modern Politics," recalled all the good words the independent papers had spoken of him, urged the beauty of great sacrifices for principle. At the idea of self-sacrifice, Underwood had felt a melting self-pity, he admired himself in this new role of a self-sacrificing reformer. And so he flung the cigarette out of the window, watched it whirl down to the melting tar of the roofs below and said firmly:

"I have an engagement this morning, Mr. Baldwin. I'm sorry, but I guess I can't come."

Once more Underwood saw the pleasant face Baldwin's face, saw him look a flake of ash from the white wafer that he wore with his summer suit of blue, and smiling the tip of his watch chain, he once more heard him say in a final and reproachful tone:

"Well, all right; sorry, my boy."

Underwood wondered that morning in the noisy convention hall, whether, if he had the decision to make over again, he would decline such influence. It had been the cause of much doubt and some regret at the time. The boss within him had protested—surely it was a political mistake—and the boss was louder than the reformer, and more plausible. He came forward with a brilliant scheme. He recalled Baldwin's reference to the rivalry between Nolan and Conway. Underwood remembered that when he suggested the possibility of Nolan's running for the nomination himself, Baldwin had shaken his head—there wasn't enough in it, he said. Nolan could do very much better in the council, where he was. Besides, Mr. Wood and Mr. Peabody disliked him.

Underwood thought out his scheme that afternoon, while hunting in the office for cases in point to be cited in a case his father was preparing for the appellate court. The work of looking up cases in point, while his results were better and seemed to smell of the law, had in reality grown quite automatic to Underwood, and he loafed over digests and reports and

ported down his notes, he elaborated the scheme, just what he would say and do, how he would appear, and so forth. And so, when he entered Malachi Nolan's place in Dearborn street, early that evening, he was fully prepared. The details of this incident came back just as the details of Baldwin's visit had done—the empty saloon, the alderman himself leaning over his bar, his white apron rolled into a big girl about his middle, the elgar in the round hole at the corner of his mouth gone out, denoting that it was time for him to go down the alley to Billy Doyle's and get his porthouse and baked potato.

Underwood watched Malachi Nolan mix his Martell cocktail, splash it pleasantly into a sparkling glass and behold it with a Maraschino cherry, and then he took a clear for himself and stowed it away in his ample waistcoat. Then, as Nolan mopped the bar with professional sweep of his white-sleeved, muscular arm, Underwood unfolded his brilliant scheme, skirting carefully the acute suspicions of an old politician. But Nolan mopped, blinking inscrutably, at last putting the damp cloth away in some mysterious place under the counter. The fat Maltese cat, waiting until the moisture on the bar had evaporated, stretched herself again beside the silver urn that held the crackers and the little cubes of cheese. Still Nolan hinted in silence, like a hostile jury with its mind made up, until at last, in desperation, Underwood blurted out his proposition. Nolan blinked some more, then, half opening his blue Irish eyes, grunted:

"Well, I like your gall."

Underwood's spirits felt, yet he was not disappointed. It was, after all, just what he had expected. It served him right for his presumption. If nothing more—though the subdued reformer within had hinted at other reasons. He hung his head, twirling his empty glass disconsolately. He did not see the light that twinkled in the blue eyes, he had not then known how very

renew Nolan was to form any combination that would beat Conway and Baldwin, especially with a reformer like himself who had money to spend on his ambitions. He had not discerned how badly the man whom the newspapers always cartooned with the First ward sticking out of his vest pocket needed a reformer in his business, as the saying is. Hence his glad surprise when Nolan wiped his big hand on his apron like a washerwoman and held it out, saying:

"Let me tell you."

Then the campaign, under Nolan's management, in the most wonderful legislative district—a cosmopolitan district, bristling with sociological problems, a district that had fewer homes and more saloons, more commerce and more sloth, more millionaires and more paupers, and while it confines within its boundaries the skyscrapers, clubs, theaters and hundred churches of a metropolis, still boasts a police station with more arrests on its blotter than any other in the world. Night after night, with Nolan's two candidates for the house, he spent in saloons where a candidate must treat and distribute his cards that the boys may size him up.

But they were balloting for permanent chairman now. It would be a test vote; it would disclose his own strength and the strength of Conway. He looked over the red faces before him. He saw Conway himself, smiling, quivering with the friends of the year; he saw Conway's candidate for the house, McGee, over in the Second ward delegation, his coat off, a handkerchief about his fat neck, a fuming glare between his chubby fingers, turning on his heavy shoulders to revile some man who was numbered with Nolan's crowd; he saw in the First ward delegation, Malachi Nolan, clean-shaven, in black coat and cravat, his hair gray but cropped short, with a gleam of all that others. He would have looked the proudest man then the saloonkeeper, had he smoked his cigar differently. Now and then he secretly raised his hand, with almost the benediction of a father, to still the clamor of his delegation, which, with its twenty-one votes, was safe at all events for Underwood.

Malachi was Conway's man—they would try to make the temporary organization permanent. Underwood was Underwood's candidate. And Malachi won. Underwood had lost the first round.

The candidates for senator were to be placed in nomination first. Underwood stood in the crowded doorway and heard Conway's name presented. Then, in the cheering, with his heart in his hand, he heard the chairman say:

"Are there any other nominations?"

There was a momentary stillness, and then he heard a thick, strong voice:

"Malachi Chairman."

The gentleman from the First ward.

"Malachi Chairman," the thick, strong voice said, "I rise to place in nomination the name of—"

It was the voice of Malachi Nolan, and Underwood suddenly remembered that Nolan was to place his name before the convention. He listened an instant, but could not endure it long. He could not endure that men should see him in the hour when his name was being thus laid naked to the world. Reporters were writing it down, perhaps the crowd would laugh or whistle or hiss. Besides, candidates do not remain in the convention hall; they await the committee of nomination in some near-by saloon. He squeezed through the mass of men who stood on tiptoes, stretching their necks to see and hear the old leader of the First ward, and fled.

The first ballot was taken—Conway, 21; Underwood, 20; Simmons, the dark horse, 5; necessary to a choice, 35. The vote was unchanged for twenty-six ballots, till the afternoon had worn away, and the trucks had jolted off the cobblestones of Clark street, till the lights were flaring and hot-tamale men, gamblers, beggars, street walkers, all the denizens of darkness were shifting along the sidewalks, till the policemen had been changed on their beats, and Plateron night watchmen were trying the doors of stores, till Chinamen shuffled forth, and Jewesses and Italian women emerged for their evening breath of air, bringing smart and grimy children to play upon the heated flags. The hall was lighted, just as if some Italian festival were to be held there. The reporters' places at the table were taken by the men who did politics for the morning papers, themselves reduced at last to the necessity of taking notes. They brought reports of the results in other senatorial conventions held about town that day—it seemed to be assumed that John Underwood had carried the country towns.

on his name. Underwood looked on breathlessly. Nolan, revolving slowly, held his hat for every vote—last of all for Donahue. The man dropped his folded ballot into the hat and hung his head. Nolan calmly picked the ballot out of the hat and gave it back to Donahue, who looked up in affected surprise.

"What's the trouble, Malachi?" he said as innocently as he could. He was not much of an actor.

"This won't do," Nolan said, giving the ballot back to the man.

"It's all right, Malachi, honest to God it is!" protested Donahue.

"Thin it out," Nolan said in a low, hoarse voice, drawing a paper from the pocket of his huge waistcoat and peering at it above the hat.

"The crowd had pressed around the First ward delegation. The excitement had risen to its feet, creating a neck, and out of the mass Grogan cried:

"Aw, here, Malachi Nolan, none of that now!"

Nolan turned his rugged face to ward him and said simply:

"Who's running this dillygation, you or me?"

"Well—none of your dillygation—we won't stand it!" roared Grogan angrily, his blue eyes blazing.

"You get to hell out of this," And so saying, Nolan dropped the ballot into the hat and turned to face the chair.

"Have you all voted?" inquired Muldoon.

"First ward!" the secretary called. Nolan squared his shoulders, not having looked in his hat or counted the ballots there, and said slowly and impressively:

"On behalf of the solid dillygation of the First ward, I cast twenty-two votes for John W. Underwood."

"Malachi Chairman! Malachi Chairman!" cried Grogan, waving his hand in the air, "I challenge that vote!"

"The gentleman from the Fifth ward challenges the vote."

"Malachi Chairman," said Nolan, standing with one heavy foot on his chair and leveling a forefinger at Muldoon, "a point of order! The gentleman from the Fifth ward has no right to challenge the vote of the First ward—he's not a member of the dillygation!"

"Let the First ward be polled!" calmly ruled Muldoon. Nolan took his foot from his chair and stepped to Donahue's side. Every man in the First ward delegation, as his name was called from the credentials, cried "Underwood!" As the secretary called the name of Donahue, Nolan laid his hand heavily on the fellow's shoulder.

"Donahue!" called the secretary.

The fellow squirmed under Nolan's hand.

"Donahue!"

"Don't let him bluff you!" cried some one from the Fifth ward.

"Vote as you damn please, Jimmie!" "Throw the boots into the Donahue!" "Seak him one!"

"Take your hands off him, Bill Nolan!"

So they howled and Donahue writhed. But the hand of Nolan, like the hand of Douglas, was his own, and gripped fast. Grogan, his face red, his eyes on fire, leaped from his place in his delegation, and started across the chair for Nolan. The big saloonkeeper gave him a look out of his left eye. His left shoulder dipped, his left leg tightened. Grogan halted.

"Vote, Jimmie, no lad," said Nolan, in a soft voice.

"Underwood!" said Donahue, in a whisper. His weak, pinched, haggard face turned appealingly toward Grogan.

(rounded on fourth page)

Lemont, Riverside, Evanston and so on. In certain west side districts this man had won, in certain north side districts that man had been successful. It looked as if the old gang was going to break back into the legislature.

And so the interest in this one re-arranging convention deepened, the strain tightened, the crowd thickened. Now and then the leaders made desperate attempts to trade, harrying Simmons, offering him everything for his seven votes. Simmons himself, in his turn, tried to induce each faction to swing its strength to him.

But the situation remained unchanged.

Once Nolan sent for Underwood and whispered to him. He thought he knew one or two Conway men who could be got very cheaply, but the boy shook his head—the reformer within him demurred—and yet he smiled respectfully at the reformer thinking of the primaries and the convention itself.

Then Malachi Nolan caught the chairman's shifty eye and moved an adjournment until morning. But even as he spoke, Grogan scowled at Muldoon, shook his head at his followers, and the room rang with their hoarse shouts:

"Not not not!"

Hounded by this confusion of weakness on Nolan's part, they kept on yelling lustily:

"Not not not!"

They even laughed, and Muldoon smote the table, to declare the motion lost.

On the forty-seventh ballot, one of the Simmons votes went over to Conway, and there was a faint cheer. On the forty-eighth, one of the Simmons votes went to Underwood and party was restored. On the forty-ninth, Underwood gained another of Simmons' votes—Nolan, it seemed, had promised to get him on the janitor's payroll in the state house—and the vote was tied. This ballot stood:

First Second Fifth Ward Ward Ward Total
Conway 10 22 2
Underwood 21 17 2
Simmons 5 7 2

The Simmons men were holding out, willing to throw their strength to the winner. When the sixteenth ballot had been taken, Muldoon, equipping in the miserable light of the secretary's figures, laid the table with the chair leg and said:

"On this ballot Conway receives 22, Underwood 22, Simmons 5. There being no choice, you will prepare your ballots for another vote."

Just then one of the Conway men from the Second ward left his place, and touched one of Nolan's fellows in the First ward delegation—Donahue—on the shoulder. Donahue started. The man whispered in his ear, and returned to his delegation, looking as if he

We Ride a Hobby!



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on his name. Underwood looked on breathlessly. Nolan, revolving slowly, held his hat for every vote—last of all for Donahue. The man dropped his folded ballot into the hat and hung his head. Nolan calmly picked the ballot out of the hat and gave it back to Donahue, who looked up in affected surprise.

"What's the trouble, Malachi?" he said as innocently as he could. He was not much of an actor.

"This won't do," Nolan said, giving the ballot back to the man.

"It's all right, Malachi, honest to God it is!" protested Donahue.

"Thin it out," Nolan said in a low, hoarse voice, drawing a paper from the pocket of his huge waistcoat and peering at it above the hat.

"The crowd had pressed around the First ward delegation. The excitement had risen to its feet, creating a neck, and out of the mass Grogan cried:

"Aw, here, Malachi Nolan, none of that now!"

Nolan turned his rugged face to ward him and said simply:

"Who's running this dillygation, you or me?"

"Well—none of your dillygation—we won't stand it!" roared Grogan angrily, his blue eyes blazing.

"You get to hell out of this," And so saying, Nolan dropped the ballot into the hat and turned to face the chair.

"Have you all voted?" inquired Muldoon.

"First ward!" the secretary called. Nolan squared his shoulders, not having looked in his hat or counted the ballots there, and said slowly and impressively:

"On behalf of the solid dillygation of the First ward, I cast twenty-two votes for John W. Underwood."

"Malachi Chairman! Malachi Chairman!" cried Grogan, waving his hand in the air, "I challenge that vote!"

"The gentleman from the Fifth ward challenges the vote."

"Malachi Chairman," said Nolan, standing with one heavy foot on his chair and leveling a forefinger at Muldoon, "a point of order! The gentleman from the Fifth ward has no right to challenge the vote of the First ward—he's not a member of the dillygation!"

"Let the First ward be polled!" calmly ruled Muldoon. Nolan took his foot from his chair and stepped to Donahue's side. Every man in the First ward delegation, as his name was called from the credentials, cried "Underwood!" As the secretary called the name of Donahue, Nolan laid his hand heavily on the fellow's shoulder.

"Donahue!" called the secretary.

The fellow squirmed under Nolan's hand.

"Donahue!"

"Don't let him bluff you!" cried some one from the Fifth ward.

"Vote as you damn please, Jimmie!" "Throw the boots into the Donahue!" "Seak him one!"

"Take your hands off him, Bill Nolan!"

So they howled and Donahue writhed. But the hand of Nolan, like the hand of Douglas, was his own, and gripped fast. Grogan, his face red, his eyes on fire, leaped from his place in his delegation, and started across the chair for Nolan. The big saloonkeeper gave him a look out of his left eye. His left shoulder dipped, his left leg tightened. Grogan halted.

"Vote, Jimmie, no lad," said Nolan, in a soft voice.

"Underwood!" said Donahue, in a whisper. His weak, pinched, haggard face turned appealingly toward Grogan.

(rounded on fourth page)

DID YOU EVER READ YOUR OWN LETTERHEAD?

Look it over. Is it old-fashioned and out of date, or does it look "right?"

If it doesn't to you, how does it look to other folks?

Let us get up a nice, bright, business getting letterhead for you.

His Biblical Knowledge Slight.

Whatever qualifications the newly-elected judge possessed, Biblical knowledge was not his most conspicuous. An attorney went to his court to plead for a girl who was to be sent to the juvenile court for a misdemeanor. "This is the little girl's first offense," pleaded the attorney, "and I don't think she ought to be punished. Even Mary Magdalen was pardoned." "Mary Magdalen," said the judge, "I don't remember that case. Oh, bring me the files in the Magdalen case!"

Obedient Instructions.

Joek McTavish had no fortune to get arrested and sentenced. He was given a bucket of water, a brush and a cake of strong soap, and told to wash his cell. Some time later the jailer came through and saw McTavish giving himself a thorough scouring. "Here," he cried, "what are you doing? Didn't I tell you to wash your cell?" "Aye, an' am I no washin' mase?" asked the surprised McTavish.

Miser's Unsuspected Hoard.

A dead miser's hoard was found secreted in a wall in an old cottage at Pembroke Dock, South Wales, recently. When workmen were repairing the cottage they discovered bank notes and gold amounting in actual value to about \$5,000. The cottage was last occupied by David Nicholas, a retired farmer and teamman, who died some time ago. He lived alone, and was in receipt of parochial relief.

About That Gordian Knot.

The Gordian knot is said to have been made of things used as harness to the wagon of Gordian, a husbandman, afterwards King of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed the knot, the ends of which were hidden, the oracle said, should be ruler of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense, interpreted the oracle.

Earliest Hunger Strike.

What was the date of the earliest hunger strike? In the second or third century of this era a Greek philosopher, "Theon to his father Theon, greeting. It was a fine thing of you not to take me with you to Alexandria. . . . Send me a lyre, I implore you. If you don't, I won't eat; I won't drink. There now!"

Don't Worry.

Doctor: "Now, don't worry, whatever you do; a man with heart disease can't afford to worry. Avoid all company of any kind, drink nothing but water, and on no account touch meat and vegetables. By the by, I won't be able to call on Wednesday as I have to attend the funerals of three patients."

WOMAN'S PUBLISHING COMPANY

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY ENQUIRER

Subscription price \$1.35 for only

Ohio & Kentucky, Ky

TIME TABLE, Sept. 21, 1913

EASTWARD

STATIONS	Daily	Daily	Daily
Licking River	3 00	9 25	
Liberty Road	3 08	9 33	
Index	3 12	9 37	
Malone	3 20	9 44	
Cumey	3 38	10 02	
Cannel City	3 42	10 06	
Helechwawa	4 00	10 26	
Lee City	4 06	10 32	
Wilhurst	4 21	11 02	
Frozen	4 46	11 14	
O & K Junction	5 04	11 32	

WESTWARD

STATIONS	Daily	Daily	Daily
Licking River	2 25	8 45	
Liberty Road	2 16	8 35	
Index	2 12	8 30	
Malone	2 05	8 22	
Cumey	1 48	8 04	
Cannel City	1 40	7 15	8 00
Helechwawa	1 25	6 59	
Lee City	1 19	6 53	
Wilhurst	12 51	6 24	
Frozen	12 10	6 12	
O & K Junction	12 26	5 51	

Farm for Sale.

The John Onkley farm, eight miles north of West Liberty, on Painter branch, containing 135 acres, 60 or 70 acres improved land, some bottom land and some grass; two good dwellings and good outbuildings; good well and nice young orchard. Entire farm well watered; within half mile of school. Price \$250.00. Apply to Geo. H. West Liberty, Ky.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court: On Fourth Monday in June, and Third Monday in March and November.

J. D. Hannon, Judge; John M. Vane, Commonwealth Attorney; R. M. Colley, Clerk; G. W. Phillips, Treasurer of Jury Fund; S. L. Collier, Master Commissioner; J. D. Lykins, County Master Commissioner.

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